

WINNSBORO, S. C.

F. M. BRICE, PROPRIETOR.

J. O. DAVIS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

The Republicans have already entered several contestants in the Presidential race and have a stable full of dark horses who will trot out at an opportune time.

The birth-place of Gen. Sheridan is just now worrying those who want to run him for President. Some say he was born in Ireland, which would make him ineligible. His mother says he was born in Ohio and he himself says that he was born in New York. This little matter had better be laid aside as he doesn't stand a ghost of a chance any way.

A lot of new machinery, consisting of a molder, lathe and plunger, has been received by the department of mechanics of the South Carolina University. These apparatus are of the latest patterns and will be immediately put in position for use. Lieut. McEroy, U. S. N., is in charge of this department and possessing both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the use of tools is developing this branch of the University into quite a feature of the institution.

The Manufacturers' Record holds the opinion that war is imminent in Europe, and in case it does come the Record believes the Southern people should be prepared for it. The natural demand for meat and breadstuffs in case of war in Europe would increase the cost of them at home. Would it not be wise then for farmers in the South to plant more heavily of grain crops than before. With an abundance of grain where the meat supply is to come from is easy of solution. We will raise our own hogs and be independent of speculative prices. We can be prepared for the emergency if we will.

The South the Best Place.

It has been harped on time and again of the poverty in the South by some Northern and Western newspapers. Even Southern papers and Southern people have been wont to speak of the poverty of their own section, and some of her best citizens have been led to emigrate to what they believed to be more favorable sections, especially the West and Northwest. Reports of fabulous crops and easy living allured them from the most fertile section of this country—the South. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the soil of the Northwest is most fertile, neither is there a doubt that that of the South is equally so. Their capabilities being therefore almost the same, which is the more prosperous section? One who has given no thought to the matter would answer, the West very readily. But if the matter is probed to the bottom it will be seen that the "happy and prosperous West" is not so happy and prosperous by any means as the poor, worn-out South. It is reported that reliable authority no less than that of the National Bureau of Agriculture that on farms in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri there are mortgages held to the enormous amount of \$8,422,000,000! Twice the amount of the national debt. In the State of Michigan one-half of the farms are under mortgage, and in the others mentioned every fourth or third farm is mortgaged. This, then, is the condition of the great Northwest.

The South is immeasurably better off. No such enormous amounts are held on our lands. We may be poor, but we are rich in comparison. These facts have only to be brought to the attention of the world and a tide of immigration will flow Southward and soon cover the waste places and make them blossom as a rose.

Emigrants coming to this country are met at Castle Garden by oily-tongued agents, who tell of the prosperous West—how everybody is happy—and they naturally choose it. The difference between the two sections in this matter is in advertisement. We can compare with the West in every particular in soil, climate and productions. Our winters are milder, a blizzard being unknown. Our summers are not as hot, and on the whole we possess superior advantages in every way. Let us, then, make the effort to turn the tide Southward, and a well-directed effort will do it.

The Tariff Bill.

The long-looked-for tariff bill which the committee of ways and means has been considering was made public last week. On the whole the bill will meet with general favor, though it may not please extremists on either side.

The general plan of the construction of the bill seems to have had in view the idea that articles used by the poor should be less heavily taxed than those used by the rich. This idea is of course to be commended. Among the articles upon which reduction has been made are sugar, carpets, woolen and cotton goods, earthenware, glass, ready-made clothing, writing paper, envelopes, toys, medicines, umbrellas, rice, nails, wire, chains, chinaware, medicinal preparations, proprietary medicines and others.

The free list is composed largely of raw material used for manufacturing purposes, but includes articles of immediate consumption, such as salt, vegetables, timber, fruits and meats. Iron ore and coal, two items which have been strenuously fought for, and which are of the greatest importance to the people of the country, were not placed on the free list.

The reductions contemplated by the bill will make a considerable reduction in the revenue, and at the same time rid the country in a degree of some burdensome taxation. The internal revenue was not touched by the committee, but this matter may be

considered hereafter. It is thought that the tobacco tax might be repealed to make a peace-offering to protectionist Democrats. These latter, under the leadership of Randall, may be inclined to oppose the bill unless some such concessions are made to them.

We had hoped that the committee would have done more, but in view of the conflicting elements in the party which beset them their work is to be commended. There will no doubt be changes in detail before the vote is taken, but the bill as a whole will stand as it is, and its advocates are sanguine of success. The bill marks the real beginning of the fight in the coming election. This being a Presidential year some weak-kneed Democrats may be afraid to meet the issue squarely, but the party as a whole should exert its full strength to carry it through the House of Representatives. Then, if it is defeated in the Senate the Republican party will have to bear the odium of its defeat before the country. The tariff will be the issue in the campaign, and if the Democratic party is not the party of reduction and does not show its faith by works, what inducements will it hold to the masses for their suffrages?

To the Farmers.

Mr. D. K. Norris, president of the Farmers' Association of South Carolina, has issued an address to the farmers, in which he makes a review of the situation and urges them to keep up the fight, especially for the agricultural college. The article is too long to be published in full, but for the benefit of the farmers of the county we give a brief synopsis of its salient features. He tells the farmers that by their leaving their homes at a considerable expense to attend three State conventions showed something more than the capriciousness of purpose.

The first of these conventions considered many things, but the second narrowed its deliberations materially, especially recommending a separate agricultural college, establishment of an experimental station in connection therewith; that the board of agriculture should be divorced from politics and its members chosen by the Farmers' Association; that the board membership should be increased from five to ten. The last convention merely affirmed the above recommendations. Mr. Norris then says that instead of one strong experimental station three weak ones were established, and that a large per cent. of their income would be annually expended in "duplicate" officers. He believes that instead of increasing the annex a separate agricultural college ought to have been established separate and apart from the influences of the South Carolina College so that the allotments of farm life should be instilled into the minds of the students, which eventually would induce them to follow the profession of their fathers.

He believed the establishment of a separate college would not increase taxation, for Congress has given to the farmers of South Carolina, in common with other States, \$13,000, and has secured to us \$11,500 more, both payable annually. Besides this farmers pay about \$25,000—a year's inspection fees on fertilizers—to furnish a fund to be used in their interest and for their protection. He then reiterates the old charge that many millions have been extorted from the farmers since Radical days, and that appropriations are freely given to every variety of purpose, "from ice tickets to canal digging, from soap and towels and matches to gilding the State House, and from extra clerical services to \$136,000 in salaries."

Mr. Norris further says: "And yet we are told that the State is too poor to give the meagre sum of \$50,000 to commence to build up this institution upon which the farmers were beginning to look as their Mecca." He then calls upon the farmers to stick together, financially and politically, to secure to themselves that measure of the States fostering care which their importance deserve.

In concluding, he tells the Association that leaders will arise who will be peers of any who may oppose them. He does not impugn the motives of the law-makers, but denies that they have superior wisdom about matters which so nearly affect the farmers' interest.

It will be seen that Mr. Norris has brought forth no new measures, but simply reviews those schemes which the Legislature has already considered, and which it seems to us ought to settle them for the present at least. He asks the press to give publicity to his address and for this reason we publish his views.

COTTON SEED TEST.

ARTICLE TWO.
Having tested the bunch cotton with the Cook, in favor of the latter, I decided some years ago, 1870, to give Dickson's, of Sparta, Ga., a trial with my hybrid which resulted in favor of mine, and afterwards I procured a bushel of Dickson's cluster, of Oxford, Ga., and planted a lot of 1½ acres, well fertilized, expecting to realize two bales of cotton from it. It did not grow very large, but I had never seen any cotton so filled with shapes before. They were crowded up so closely on short limbs that you could cover over five or six shapes with your open hand. A drought commenced about the 20th of July, and before it rained the stalks stopped growing, shapes dried up and remained mostly on the limbs, so as to give a novel sight to behold. I had it carefully picked and it made about 1,000 pounds. This lot, after being planted every year since in cotton, except one in wheat, and matured mostly with cotton seed and acid phosphate or some ammoniated fertilizer, reduced in size to 1½ acres, and matured with one sack of Robson's corn and cotton food, made last year (1887) 2,000 pounds, planted with F. M. Cook seed.

I decided to give the cluster another trial and planted some land, not many years cleared, with it, and about the 10th of August (there being a drought) the shapes dried up and remained on the stalks so greatly that it looked as if the field could have been

set on fire in many places. In a short distance of 1½ acres I had planted with my hybrid seed, which I thought (without keeping an accurate account of the yield of either) made near twice as much per acre. The above tests, from close observation induced me to continue the planting of my hybrid until 1885, and I have said that if I could get no other seed but the cluster I would discontinue the planting of cotton, and instructed the hoe hands to cut up all similar stalks even where the stand was imperfect, in order to get clear of it. On a sandy plantation where the land is freshly cleared and on bottoms, the yield may be good in a seasonable year, but on hill lands similar to mine with drought, would be a failure. Let us bring reason to bear and have a good cotton growing in shape and form like the Peterkin or my hybrid, planted in rows from 3 to 3½ or 4 feet wide, according to fertility of soil and thinned in drill from 2 to 2½ feet apart to get the strength of the soil, manure and summer rains, in place of rows being in less width and cotton left crowded in drill, as is generally done with the bunch varieties, and having 3 or 4 stalks to support in place of one, is it not reasonable to suppose that one would grow large limbs of good length and shape from 2 to 2½ inches apart, so as one would not retard the growing of the other, retain its shape and fruit much better during a drought, than by having so many crowded up on short limbs, so as one to take moisture from the other and the effort in the development of fruit destroy most of them and be left dried up on the stalks. Observation teaches that stalks generally never develop in fruit more than one-third of the shapes, unless on fresh and bottom lands or a seasonable year. About the 10th or 12th of July last, I counted 85 shapes on a Peterkin stalk, but omitted to notice the development of fruit. I don't suppose after growing three times as large, it matured over 50 bolls. I will in my next article give my test trial as to the yield of the Peterkin and my hybrid.

Wallaceville, S. C., March 1, 1888.
Ten Thousand Dollars Paid S. W. Graybill
S. W. Graybill, wholesale cigar dealer of this city, at a late drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, drew one-tenth of the second capital prize of \$100,000, amounting to \$10,000. He received the money on Monday last through the First National Bank of Columbia. He has been a resident of this city for a few years only and came here from Bareville, Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligence, Jan. 6.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will cure Biliousness, Headache, Constipation and Indigestion. Try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded—Price 25 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN'S Drug Store.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
Sold by McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN, Grocers.

FOR SPRING.

PLOWS. PLOW-STOCKS. SPADES. SHOVELS. HAMES. TRACES. BREAST CHAINS. LOP-RINGS. TREE-SCREWS. HAME-STRINGS. AXES. BROOMS. CHURNS. BUCKETS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A full line of
STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.

ARRIVED.

Choice Seed Irish Potatoes, All kinds.

TERMS VERY LOW FOR CASH.

R. M. HUEY.

STOVES.

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO, TINWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, Jars, Flower-Pots, and general household furnishings goods.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c., REPAIRED

All work guaranteed first class. Everything at prices to suit the times.

When you want me call. One door north of P. Landecker & Co's.

W. W. KETCHIN, Agt.

SUCCESSOR TO J. H. CUMMINGS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Mrs. J. A. Cook will make payment to the undersigned, and all creditors of the late Mrs. J. A. Cook must present their claims, duly attested, to the Administrator.

JOSEPH R. ALSTON,

Administrator.

Columbia, S. C.

Feb-23-18

FAITH CURE EARLY BEATEN.

Chaplain Hall writes the following remarkable letter.

From the Attorney N. Y. Express.

For many years my wife had been the victim of nervous dyspepsia, of the chronic, distressing and apparently incurable type from which so many of her sex suffer, languish and die. It was all the worse because the tendency to it was inherited. She had been under the systematic treatment of many of the best physicians in New York and Brooklyn and elsewhere for twenty years with only temporary relief. In fact, there were few, if any, kinds of food that did not distress her, so diseased, sensitive and torpid were all the organs of digestion. The usual symptoms of dyspepsia, with its concomitant ailments, were all present—bad taste in the mouth, dull eyes, cold feet and hands, the sense of a load upon the stomach, tenderness on pressure, indigestion, giddiness, great weakness and prostration, and fugitive pains in the sides, chest and back. I have often risen in the night and administered stimulants merely for the sake of the slight and transient relief they gave.

Intermittent malarial fever set in, complicating the case and making every symptom more pronounced and intense. By this time the pneumogastric nerves had become very seriously involved, and she had chronic Gastritis, and also what I may be allowed to call chronic intermittent malarial fever all at once. For the latter the physicians prescribed the good, old-fashioned, sheet-anchor remedy, Quinine gradually increasing the doses, until—indeed as it may seem—she actually took THIRTY GRAINS A DAY FOR DAYS IN SUCCESSION. This could not last. The effect of the quinine was, if possible, almost as bad as the twofold disease which was wearing away her strength and her life. Quinine poisoning was painfully evident, but the fever was there still. Almost every day there came on the characteristic chill and racking headache, followed by the usual weakness and collapse.

About this time I met socially my friend Mr. Norton a member of the firm of Chumpey Titus & Company, brokers, of Albany, who, on hearing from me these facts, said: "Why, I have been through almost the same thing, and have got over it." "What cured you?" I asked eagerly. "Kaskine," he said, "try it for your wife." I had seen Kaskine advertised, but had no more faith in it than I had in sawdust, for such a case as hers. Mrs. Hall had no higher opinion, yet on the strength of my friend's recommendation I got a bottle and began its use as directed.

Now recall what I have already said as to her then condition, and then read what follows: Under the Kaskine treatment all the dyspeptic symptoms showed instant improvement, and the daily fever grew less and soon ceased altogether. Side by side these diseases vanished, as side by side they had tortured their victim for ten years—the dyspepsia alone having, as I have said, existed for twenty years. Her appetite improved from week to week until she could eat and digest the average food that any well person takes, without any suffering or inconvenience. With renewed assimilation of food came, of course, a steady increase in flesh, until she now looks like her original self.

She still takes Kaskine occasionally, but with no real need of it, for she is well. I consider this result a scientific miracle, and the "New Quinine" is entitled to the credit of it, for from the time she began with Kaskine she used no other medicine whatever.

If you think a recital of these facts calculated to do good you are welcome to make them public.

(Rev.) JAS. L. HALL,

Chaplain Albany, N. Y., Penitentiary.

P. S.—Sometimes letters of this kind are published without authority, and in case any one is inclined to question the genuineness of the above statement I will cheerfully reply to any communications addressed me at the Penitentiary.

JAS. L. HALL.
Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price \$1.00, or six bottles, \$5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren St., New York, and 35 Farringdon Road, London.

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUTTER'S GUIDE, containing colored plates of 1000 varieties of different breeds, prices, and where to buy them. Descriptions of pedigrees, and pedigrees of pedigrees. For 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog-Fighting Dogs of all kinds. For 15 Cents.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?

Then send for PRACTICAL POULTRY BOOK, 100 pages, handsomely colored, plates, engravings of nearly all kinds of birds; descriptions of the breeds; how to select; plans for poultry houses, incubators, brooder-houses, and where to buy. Sent free on receipt of 15 Cents. For 15 Cents.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?

If so, send for the BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS, 100 pages, handsomely colored, plates, engravings of nearly all kinds of birds; descriptions of the breeds; how to select; plans for poultry houses, incubators, brooder-houses, and where to buy. Sent free on receipt of 15 Cents. For 15 Cents.

ASSOCIATED BY

5,000

Fine Cigars of the following brands:

"DRUGGISTS' BEST,"

CONFIDANTE,

KEY WEST

ARISTOCRATS, (21-2c)

—AND—

Spanish "Cigars" at 12-1/2c. per Package.

—ALSO—

GREEK SLAVE and DUKE CIGARETTES.

W. E. AIKEN.

Druggist.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December).

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will give Free Drafts to The Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented to our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana, Nat. Bk.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Sav. Bk.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

Grand Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans

Tuesday, March 13, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each.

Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenth \$2; Twentieth \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$200,000 1st.....\$200,000

1 PRIZE OF \$100,000 1st.....\$100,000

1 PRIZE OF \$50,000 1st.....\$50,000

1 PRIZE OF \$25,000 1st.....\$25,000

2 PRIZES OF \$10,000 1st.....\$20,000

2 PRIZES OF \$5,000 1st.....\$10,000

2 PRIZES OF \$2,500 1st.....\$5,000

100 PRIZES OF \$500 1st.....\$50,000

500 PRIZES OF \$100 1st.....\$50,000

1,000 PRIZES OF \$50 1st.....\$50,000

1,000 PRIZES OF \$25 1st.....\$25,000

1,000 PRIZES OF \$10 1st.....\$10,000

1,000 PRIZES OF \$5 1st.....\$5,000

1,000 PRIZES OF \$2 1st.....\$2,000

1,000 PRIZES OF \$1 1st.....\$1,000

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

1,000 PRIZES OF 5c 1st.....\$50

1,000 PRIZES OF 2c 1st.....\$20

1,000 PRIZES OF 1c 1st.....\$10

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

1,000 PRIZES OF 5c 1st.....\$50

1,000 PRIZES OF 2c 1st.....\$20

1,000 PRIZES OF 1c 1st.....\$10

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

1,000 PRIZES OF 5c 1st.....\$50

1,000 PRIZES OF 2c 1st.....\$20

1,000 PRIZES OF 1c 1st.....\$10

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

1,000 PRIZES OF 5c 1st.....\$50

1,000 PRIZES OF 2c 1st.....\$20

1,000 PRIZES OF 1c 1st.....\$10

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

1,000 PRIZES OF 5c 1st.....\$50

1,000 PRIZES OF 2c 1st.....\$20

1,000 PRIZES OF 1c 1st.....\$10

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

1,000 PRIZES OF 5c 1st.....\$50

1,000 PRIZES OF 2c 1st.....\$20

1,000 PRIZES OF 1c 1st.....\$10

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

1,000 PRIZES OF 5c 1st.....\$50

1,000 PRIZES OF 2c 1st.....\$20

1,000 PRIZES OF 1c 1st.....\$10

1,000 PRIZES OF 50c 1st.....\$500

1,000 PRIZES OF 25c 1st.....\$250

1,000 PRIZES OF 10c 1st.....\$100

</